

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Public Water System Name

PWS# 0040004

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.** Please check all boxes that apply.

- ☐ Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (*Attach copy of publication, water bill or other*)
☐ ☒ Advertisement in local paper (*Attach copy of advertisement*)

- ☒ Advertisement in local paper (*Attach copy of advertisement*)
☐ On water bills (*Attach copy of bill*)
☐ Email message (*Email the message to the address below*)
☒ Other on City of Cleveland's Website

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/1/2019 5/1/2019 5/1/2019

- ☐ CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- ☐ CCR was distributed by Email (*Email MSDH a copy*) Date Emailed: ____/____/2019
- ☐ ☐ As a URL _____ (*Provide Direct URL*)
- ☐ ☐ As an attachment
- ☐ ☐ As text within the body of the email message

- ☐ CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: The Bolivar Commercial

Date Published: 06/14/2019

- ☐ CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: / / 2019
- ☒ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: _____

www.CityofClevelandMS.com (Provide Direct URL)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin, Contact, etc.) Ray Bell, Director of Public Works

June 26, 2019 Date

Submission options (Select one method *ONLY*)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576-7800

****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2019 MAY 14 AM 11:48

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Cleveland
PWS#: 060006
May 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Cleveland have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Keith Christopher at 662.721.7098. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:30 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2018	4.8	2 - 4.8e	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2018	.29 1.3	.14 - .29 No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018	.0265	.0071 - .0265	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes;

13. Chromium	N	2018	7.6	1.4 – 7.6	ppb	100	100	discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/18	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2018	.717	.541 – .717	ppm	4	4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2016/18	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
								Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

76. Xylenes	N	2018	.000519	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
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Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2018	4	2 - 4	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2018	2.15	1.15 – 2.15	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	.9	.37 – 1.5	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants

Strontium	N	2013*	221	84 - 221	UG/L	0.3	MRL 0.3	Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicines and as a germicide
Bromide	N	2018	201	95 - 201	UG/L			Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicines and as a germicide
Manganese	N	2018	19.9	4.9 – 19.9	UG/L			Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemicals; essential nutrient
Total Organic Carbon	N	2018	1190	1080 - 1190	UG/L			
HAA5	N	2018	1	.49 - 1	UG/L			
HAA6BR	N	2018	.3	No Range	UG/L			
HAA9	N	2018	1.3	.49 – 1.3	UG/L			

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

Our system received a follow up violation for the Lead & Copper Rule.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took 15 samples for coliform bacteria during January 2016. Three (3) of the routine samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. We disinfected the well and distribution system. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing which shows that this problem has been resolved.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF CLEVELAND is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 83%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The City of Cleveland works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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HAA5	N	2018	1	.49 - 1	UG/L			

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF BOLIVAR.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County of Bolivar, State of Mississippi, DIANE MAKAMSON, Publisher of THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, daily newspaper and published in the City of Cleveland, in said Country and State who, on oath, deposes and says that The Bolivar Commercial is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1958 of the Miss. Code of 1942, and that the publication of which the instrument annexed is a true copy, was published in said paper, to wit:

In Volume 103 No. 47 Dated June 14 20 19
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 ____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 ____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 ____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 ____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 ____

and that said newspaper "has been established for at least twelve months next prior to the first publication" of this notice.

Diane Makamson Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the _____

day of June, 20 19

My Commission expires _____

Publishers's Fee \$ _____

